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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. CLEVELAND confirms the reports that a conference about the Tariff has been held with the Free Trade leaders of the party, to which Mr. Randall was not invited, and that plans of legislation in the coming Congress were discussed. He says, however, that nothing like a Tariff bill was prepared, and intimates that no definite results were reached. One Washington despatch adds the information that in view of the pending elections in sundry States, it was judged best to go no farther at present. This may be untrue, of course, but it is not improbable. There is nothing in the course the President has taken to discredit the statement that he treats questions of statesmanship in the light of current politics, and with an eye on the next elections. His course in our own State illustrates this. After the Allentown Convention the Mugwump newspapers called loudly for the punishment of the office-holders who had attended it to work for Mr. Randall. Their alleged offense was their undue prominence in party politics; their real one was that they helped to circumvent Mr. Scott and the Free Trade faction. But no sign of Mr. Cleveland's displeasure has been visited upon the gentlemen; and the (Philadelphia) *Record* even charges that several places in the Mint have since been given as the reward of services rendered to Mr. Randall at Allentown.

Evidently Mr. Cleveland does not intend to antagonize Mr. Randall in Pennsylvania, or to do anything which would weaken the party here or make it dissatisfied with him personally. Mr. Singerly may not like this; he may look for a more decided adherence to principle in the matter of the Tariff. But sooner or later he will have to make up his mind as to the sort of man he has to deal with.

WILL Mr. Randall be as complaisant to Mr. Cleveland when Congress meets? Just at present he seems to be inclined to resent his exclusion from the Tariff Conference, and hints that he will be needed when it comes to organizing the House. He certainly will be needed. The Democratic majority in the next House will not reach twelve, unless they succeed in carrying the second Rhode Island district. And there are fourteen Democrats in the new House, who helped to vote down Mr. Morrison's Tariff Bill in the last, to say nothing of Protectionists among the new members from the South. The organization of the House is in the hands of Mr. Randall and his friends. Will they be wheedled by the President into surrendering their power, by going into the Democratic caucus? Through the whole of the second and a good part of the first session of the Forty-Ninth Congress, the Democratic Protectionists treated the caucus as non-existent. They refused to be enticed into attending it to settle the Tariff question. With the experience of last session before their eyes, are they going to be enticed in December next? In the light of their solemn protest against the block of all federal legislation not acceptable to Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morrison, can they afford to take a hand in putting Mr. Carlisle or any man of his views into the Speaker's chair, to thwart the wishes of a House which has a larger Protectionist majority than that of the Forty-Ninth Congress? Mr. Cleveland, we believe, thinks they can be got to do this. He recognizes the fact that Mr. Randall and his friends are the key of the position. Hence his conciliatory attitude as regards the politics and the patronage of Pennsylvania, which has justly disgusted Mr. Singerly and every consistent Free Trader who has observed the facts. It is now for Mr. Randall to show the people of this Commonwealth whether he is a nose of wax for the executive to manipulate.

THE intimation is sent out, through the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, that Mr. Carlisle does not demand excessively hard terms: he is quite willing, in fact, to agree to any honorable "compromise." He would be willing to let the tobacco tax go, "if by so doing he could secure a reduction of customs duties and an enlargement of the free list." No doubt he would! But we presume all the friends of Protection,—including, of course, those who pose as such,—will understand that this is not a case capable of "compromise." Such a reduction of duties, such an enlargement of the free list as would be any real concession to the opinions of Mr. Carlisle and his people, would be just so much betrayal of American interests.

THE problem of the Speakership will be much complicated if the Free Traders put forward Mr. Carlisle as their candidate, as they at present seem to intend. Already even his party friends are beginning to find fault with that selection, in view of the contest for his seat. It is true that a precedent has been found in Monroe's administration for electing a Speaker whose seat is contested; but a score of precedents would not make the proceeding reasonable. No House should elect to the Speakership a man whose right to a seat is seriously challenged. Such an election is in some sense a decision upon the contest before the contestant has been heard. It would jeopardize Mr. Thobe's legal rights, by prejudging his case. And in this instance the case for the contestant is much too strong to be treated as entitled to no consideration. It will be shown that the returns from the interior counties of the Covington district were kept open for days after the law required them to be closed, that several of the officials in these counties were not qualified to act in connection with the elections, and that the usual vote for the Democratic candidate in one county was more than doubled to overcome the majority for Mr. Thobe in river counties. And the recent State election has added to the force of these allegations. When the first returns were published, and it was claimed that Mr. Thobe was elected, even Republicans said: "It is not possible, for it is in Kentucky." But the large vote for Mr. Bradley has satisfied everybody that Mr. Thobe's claims may be much more than visionary, and that he may be quite right in his contention that he had a majority.

PHILADELPHIA, at the writing of these paragraphs, is in the midst of expectancy concerning the great demonstrations in honor of the centennial anniversary of the framing of the National Constitution. Two great parades, one civic and industrial, the other military, will serve to emphasize the event to the eye, and a meeting in Independence Square, where Justice Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, will deliver an oration, will represent the element of historical study and discussion. The presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of many of the States, and a vast number of other distinguished people, will add to the importance and the *eclat* of the occasion. Philadelphia is usually strong in such demonstrations; we have entire faith that she will prove to be so this time.

MR. GLADSTONE and Mr. Bright, being both invited to attend the Centennial celebration of the American Constitution, have both felt constrained to decline. Mr. Gladstone's admirable letter in reply will be found in another part of this paper. Mr. Bright's answer reflects slightly on Mr. Gladstone, where he says: "My voice was raised at that time in favor of that American unity, which I hope may never again be endangered or impaired." And it is true that the American people owe to John Bright on that account a debt of gratitude they never can repay. But this does not commit them to sympathize, as he evidently desires they

should, in his resistance to what may seem to him to "endanger or impair" the "unity" of the British Empire. The fallacy of the analogy he employs is a stock argument of the Liberal Unionist, and reappears in Mr. Matthew Arnold's last article in *The Contemporary Review*. It has been exposed repeatedly in these columns. If the American Union had been created and administered after the fashion of the Legislative Union of Ireland with Great Britain, the war of Secession would have had a justification which it did not possess in the remotest degree. No better reply to such analogies could be found than in Mr. Alexander H. Stephens's famous speech of 1861 against the proposal that Georgia should secede from the Union.

And while it is true that Mr. Gladstone's voice was not "raised at that time in favor of American unity," and that he made the blunder of expressing in a famous phrase his belief that the South would prove invincible, the heart of the American people is with him and not with Mr. Bright at this juncture, because they regard his whole late career as a steady march toward justice and right. In 1862 the old leaven of his early Toryism still clung to him, and prejudiced his mind about our American conditions. For two-score years, now, he has been the leader of progress in the British Islands.

THE Chinese special envoy, Ma-Kie-Chung, sent to this country to arrange the details of the imperial Chinese-American bank, came from Washington to Philadelphia on Tuesday, and will have his residence near the city, in a house provided by Mr. Barker, during the negotiations. The minister of China to this country, Chang-Yen-Hoon, joined the special envoy on Wednesday, and had, with him, engagements covering the festivities of the Constitution Centenary.

From a late issue (August 6), of one of the English organs on the China coast, the *News* of Shanghai, we have elsewhere made a brief extract, indicating in some slight degree the impression produced in that community by the great steps which the Chinese government is about to take. The expression with which it concludes, that the vast changes intended "will be opposed with fierce determination," is an instance where the wish is father to the thought, so far as the Chinese people are concerned. There is good reason for the belief that the movement now begun,—the elements of which, as is well known, have long been considered in China,—will be fully supported by those of the authorities whose support is needful to its complete success. But that it will be opposed by all the official English influences need not be doubted. The activity of the English diplomatic representatives in this country in connection with the attacks upon Count Mitkiewicz have been quite conspicuous. A despatch from Washington, on the 12th instant, says:

The English Legation is taking unusual interest in the matter and is cabling every newspaper article published within the last three weeks bearing in any way upon the Count's past record or the nature of the Chinese concessions to the Home Government in England.

It is stated, indeed, that the preparation of the extraordinary article in the New York *Evening Post*, whose object was obviously to overthrow the work by discrediting Count Mitkiewicz, is easily traceable to employes of the British Embassy in this country, and that the article was simultaneously printed in London.

All of which is amusing, even if it is not surprising. If the purposes of the Chinese government had not been deliberately and intelligently formed, if they had been a mere whim, or sudden conception, perhaps such an attack on an agent of the American syndicate might be worth making. But under the contrary circumstances, it is absurdly futile, and is certainly not dignified in an Embassy of so lofty pretensions as that represented by Mr. Sackville-West. Some more creditable mode should be formed of exemplifying the "fierce determination" of opposition, which the Shanghai *Times* desires to see.

EX-PRESIDENT Andrew D. White gives the Republican party some good and some indifferent advice about the issues of the next

campaign. We entirely approve of what he says of Civil Service Reform:

President Cleveland cannot turn out Democratic officials for interfering in politics, for he would have to turn them all out sooner or later. The President has nothing to build on in the Democratic party when he undertakes to bring about Civil Service Reform. With very few exceptions the members of the party are opposed to it. The Democratic party in the last twenty-five years has gradually accumulated in its ranks all the reactionary elements of our population. They can have no sympathy with Civil Service Reform, nor indeed any reform. No enlightened citizen can expect anything from them in that direction or from their party, as they are in the majority and control its course. That is why I say that Republican leaders should take up the Civil Service Reform idea and push it. Their party is the only one that can bring about the reform. The Republican party contains those men of intelligence and of good morals, the men of education of the country to whom the Civil Service Reform idea is naturally acceptable.

But when he speaks of making this the dominant issue in our politics, to the subordination of the issue with the Free Traders, we object. In the first place, it would be poor policy. The average American neither understands the problem nor cares very deeply for it. As a Mugwump newspaper said some time ago, the interest in Civil Service Reform is confined to the great cities and their suburban towns. Dr. White implies as much when he speaks of getting the Republicans interested in the question. There is no time to educate the people generally in that way, and we would have Mr. Gladstone's fate with his Home Rule Bill if we put that to the front. As the recent English elections show, the British voter had not mastered the issue when he was summoned to vote on it.

Secondly, we should object to the proposal because it would sacrifice the material interests of the country, for the parties are not "in a state of deadlock over the Tariff," as Dr. White says. The Free Trade propaganda is restless and aggressive, and is supported by Mr. Cleveland's administration, and nothing but the vigilance of the Protectionist party has sufficed to hold it back. More than this, the Tariff issue has shown itself the one to succeed with, as is seen in every State where it has been raised. It enabled the Republicans to reduce the Democratic majority in the House to a mere dozen or less. It has shaken the power of the Democrats in Kentucky and at least four other Southern States.

And finally we do not think it possible to make questions of administrative method take rank as primary political issues. They do not come home to the average voters. They make large demands on the voter's intelligence as to indirect effects in politics. We would have the Republican party take its stand on Civil Service Reform in the most pronounced way, but not to think that that is going to be a political thunderbolt.

ON Wednesday last the Supreme Court of Illinois passed upon the motion to grant the Anarchists a new trial, denying the motion. This is a result which will give very general satisfaction. If it were possible to try them with the same thoroughness as was done in the first instance, nothing but delay would have come of the granting the motion. But in view of the dispersion of witnesses and other circumstances, the State would have been greatly embarrassed by a demand that its attorneys should do the whole work over again. In fact no such case could have been made out a second time, and a new trial hardly could have resulted in a conviction, if the jury had confined themselves to so much of the evidence as would have been forthcoming. That some technical slips were made in deciding the nearly innumerable objections to the reception of evidence, is possible. But the verdict was not modified by these. The point really at issue was the responsibility of the prisoners for acts they had been advising for months previously. The judge charged that men who publicly advised those acts were responsible. The jury had no room to doubt that these were the men who had given that advice, and found accordingly. The Supreme Court rules that this is sound law, and that a man who preaches wholesale assassination and incites others to riot and murder, cannot plead in excuse: "I threw no bombs."

This decision is the more gratifying as contrasted with the reviewing order issued by a single New York judge in the case of Mr. Jacob Sharp, who was convicted of bribing the Board of Aldermen. In that ill-regulated State a single judge of the Supreme Court can call for the evidence in any case, and after reviewing it can order a stay of proceedings in order to a new trial. So the attorneys of a rich offender can run from one judge to another with his plea, until they find one weak enough, or cranky enough, to issue the desired order. Certainly if a single judge is to be invested with this power, the appeal should be confined to one judge, instead of being extended to all the judges *seriatim*.

ONE of the best results of the political movements of the year has been the isolation of the Socialists, and their reduction to a state of entire harmlessness. The only chance which this little band of foreign malcontents possessed was to fasten themselves to the discontented elements among our wage-earners, and gradually to inoculate them with this imported virus. They have been playing this game in both Chicago and New York, with a certain degree of success, and for a time the workingmen's organizations accepted their coöperation with the idea that it would swell their numbers, and perhaps frighten employers into concessions. But recent experiences seem to have satisfied our workingmen that they have much to lose and nothing to gain from such an association. So the new Labor party has proceeded to purge its membership of Socialists with a thoroughness rarely witnessed in American politics. Some even of those who denied that they were Socialists were ruled to be such because of their associations with those who undeniably belong to that set, and were required to withdraw from the meetings of the party.

So for the future the party which antagonizes the rights of private property, and calls upon the State to absorb all industrial activity, will have to march under its own colors. It has elected to do so under the name of the Progressive Labor party, and in New York it has nominated a State ticket. This also is excellent. Nothing will do more to dissipate the red spectre which frightens some good people than to have its followers stand up to be counted.

HERR JOHANN MOST, Anarchist at large, has committed the curious stupidity of applying for naturalization as a citizen of the United States. In making such an application Herr Most turned his back on his own professions most shamefully. An anarchist is one who holds it to be the right and duty of the people to break up the state and abolish its government. How then can he offer to assume the obligations and duties of membership in a state? As well an Orangeman apply for admission to the Roman Catholic Church.

As Herr Most would not promise to obey the laws of the United States, but only such of them as he thought good laws, his application was rejected. More vigilance in this direction would exclude from citizenship Mormons, Socialists, and some other undesirable sorts of immigrants. But we observe that the Socialists, imitating the Labor party, are beginning to draw the line so as to exclude anarchists like Herr Most from their fellowship. As Socialism and Anarchism are at the distance of the poles from each other, this is even a more logical proceeding than for the Labor party to exclude the Socialists.

EX-GOVERNOR PORTER, Assistant Secretary of State, has suddenly resigned, even doing so while Mr. Bayard was absent in New York. The explanation of the step is given in several quarters, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* being candid enough to give details. It appears that the difference of view between the Secretary and his Assistant concerning the attempt to appoint a "Commission" on the Fisheries Question, had come to a point where Mr. Bayard's displeasure over it was no longer endurable by Governor Porter, and his sudden resignation resulted. It is to be regretted that the State Department loses the services of so competent and "level-headed" a chief; Mr. Bayard's need of strong counsellors was never greater than at present.

THE Republicans of Iowa have declared their hearty approval of the Inter-State Commerce law. The subject has been avoided by the political conventions generally, probably through the conviction that the problem is a difficult one, and not strictly one of politics. But the Iowa endorsement is the more significant as it comes from a State which might be expected to feel the inconveniences of the transition stage about as sharply as any in the country. The raising of through freights from the West was expected to be burdensome to all the States beyond the Mississippi, and surprise was felt when the legislature of Minnesota called upon members of Congress from that State to vote for the bill. But now, after several months' experience of the measure, Iowa declares her content with the measure, and denounces proposals for its repeal. This cannot be ascribed to any rabid feeling about railroad corporations, for of all the Granger states Iowa has the most moderate laws for the regulation of railroads.

THE Committee on Education of the Georgia Legislature has reported the infamous Glenn Bill with very great modifications. The only penalties to be inflicted on institutions in which children of both classes are taught are the withdrawal of State aid, and the exclusion of their graduates from positions as teachers in the schools aided by State. This is better, but bad enough. It is said that it was the pressure of Northern Democrats which prevented the passage of the measure in its first shape. We expected as much from the first, and never regarded the adoption of Mr. Glenn's Draconian proposals as probable. This bill also will work against the Democratic party wherever people are able to think clearly and decide reasonably. Dr. Haygood pointed out that there is no adequate reason for such legislation, even from the standpoint of those who urge it.

THE last contract for prison labor in New York is about to expire, and for the future the convicts of the State will labor only on State account. This is a substantial victory for justice, and yet only half a victory. It does not comply with the second condition on which Col. Carroll D. Wright insists as necessary to free labor out of doors. The convicts should be employed only at manual labor, to the entire exclusion of machinery. The charity societies have adopted this principle in giving work to the idle. They set them to saw wood by hand, or something of the sort, and thus avoid diminution of employment to any extent. So the State should do in its prisons. It is an employer that pays neither rent nor wages, and need fear no strikes. It is so situated as to compete very unfairly with both the capitalist and the laborer, and the inevitable result is to force wages down in those few employments in which its bondmen are employed.

Ten years ago it seemed as if this measure of justice was not to be hoped for. The dominant schools of prison reformers were possessed by the idea that the best managed prison was that which made the prisons pay most money to the State. Every plea in behalf of the general interests of the working classes as affected by prison competition was met by reference to the smallness of the proportion of convicts at work, and some palpable nonsense about the workingman out of prison supporting the convict inside it. But now the prison reformers are converted in good numbers, and the very newspapers which denied that the free laborer had any grievance publish Colonel Wright's evidence and arguments to the contrary.

IN Massachusetts and New Jersey, as in other States previously mentioned, the Prohibitionists have nominated candidates for the State offices. It is a note of the enthusiasm of this small party that it always has a plenty of candidates for the nominations it confers. It even is said that the Presidential nomination of next year will be sharply competed for, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk being the rival of Mr. St. John. It certainly would be better for the party to nominate a rich man like Gen. Fisk, as he could hardly be charged with being in the pay of Democrats or the Liquor men,

in making his canvass against the Republican party. And Gen. Fisk has not the discredit which attaches to St. John.

It is not the Prohibitionists who alarm the whiskey interest. It is the growing hostility of the Republican party to the power of the saloon which makes them uncomfortable. In so far as the Prohibitionists have helped to make the Republicans more active in the matter, they have done a good work. But their own achievement has been of the smallest.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that the State has the power to forbid the manufacture of intoxicants within its limits, even although they are made for export to other states exclusively. It declares that the State has the right to have regard to the morals of the citizen of neighboring states, as well as of her own. There was a decided difference of opinion among the judges of the lower court; but this decision seems as reasonable as any conclusion that could be reached.

THE site of the new Catholic University, it is decided, shall be in Washington, but at what point is not determined as yet. The sum of \$8,000,000 is named as the amount needed for buildings and endowment; but of this only a small portion has been obtained. For the present only one wing of the main building will be erected, and a thorough canvass of the Roman Catholic laity will be begun to secure the funds needed. As the whole Roman Catholic episcopate is enlisted in the matter, and as no Church surpasses this in the skill and thoroughness with which collections are made, there is no reason why the amount proposed should not be forthcoming in good time. There has been a very rapid growth of wealth in the hands of the membership of this body; quite a number of them are millionaires. And the largeness with which the Irish membership generally contribute to the support of the Church and its enterprises, is one of the best features of their character.

As to the specific character of the instruction to be given, it of course is premature to say anything. But it is safe to say that in its general bearings it will correspond to the suggestions of Leo XIII. in his bull *Æterni Patris*, in which he holds up Thomas Aquinas as the great master of Catholic philosophy and theology. There has been a notable revival of interest in the scholastic philosophy within the last forty years. The tendency of Catholic theologians to seek the philosophical complement of their theology in the writings of later, and especially of Protestant thinkers like Schelling, has been notably checked. The idea that the worth of the great mediæval teachers has not been exhausted, gains ground, and Aquinas and Bonaventura have been lifted high into honor by the scholarship of Germany as well as the authorities at Rome. Not even Rosmini, devout son of the Church though he was, will get a hearing in the new University.

Protestants generally should find reason for rejoicing at the creation of an institution which will serve to elevate the standard of scholarship among their Roman Catholic brethren. Protestantism has nothing to lose by the diffusion of education, higher or lower. And our theologians generally will gain by it, if a better understanding should be reached as to what the men of the past have thought and said about the great problems which are of permanent significance.

THE signs of the times point to a terrible winter in Ireland. The Tories have an instrument quite to their mind in the Coercion Act, and they seem determined to make the freest use of it. The Mitchelstown massacre is proof of this. That the police should provoke a riot by trying to force their way in a compact body through a crowded meeting, was bad enough. It was still worse that they should fire upon the people in the streets, after the hostilities they provoked had come to an end, and kill three unoffending people; and that nothing but the efforts of Mr. Dillon and two of the Catholic clergy, who got into the barracks, should have prevented wholesale slaughter. If Mr. Balfour had had the

moral courage to rise in his place in Parliament to express his regret for the occurrence, to disclaim all responsibility for the murders, and to promise an official inquiry with a view to putting the blame in the right place, the minds of people in both countries would have been calmed. But instead of that the Irish Secretary deliberately shouldered the responsibility for the whole atrocity, declared the police would have fallen short of their duty if they had done otherwise, adopted their report of the occurrence as the only authentic one, and refused to assent to any sort of inquiry. He did this in the face of the contradiction of the police reports by English members of Parliament who had been present, and saw all that had happened. In fine, every meeting of Nationalists in Ireland, if not forbidden by proclamation, may be provoked into riot by police assaults, and the people shot down with impunity.

Fortunately the law in this case is stronger than Mr. Balfour. There is evidence against the head-constable at Mitchelstown as the perpetrator of one of these murders, and the Coercion Act contains no clause to protect him from indictment and trial. And in his trial the police version of the story will be seen for what it is worth.

THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

AT the end of a century of experience of its operation the American people are ready to heartily rejoice over the blessings secured to them by their National Constitution. At no time since September, 1787, was there ever so great a popular force in favor of its preservation.

Yet the nature of the Constitution, and the manner of its construction are largely misapprehended. Mr. Gladstone in his fine reply to the sympathetic and generous letter of the Philadelphia Committee, repeats his view as given already in his memorable article on "Kin beyond Sea." He again pronounces the American Constitution the most remarkable work in modern times produced by the human intellect, at a single stroke, in its application to political affairs. While as Americans we must be justly proud of such high eulogy from the greatest living liberal statesman, we yet must recognize the historic fact that the frame of our national system was *not* struck out at a single blow. It was, in fact, the product of extended experience, the better organization of a system already familiar, the improved application of well-tried methods.

The Convention assembled in 1787 for one great purpose: to bring the several States peaceably and harmoniously into the concession of such powers to a "more perfect Union," as would replace bankruptcy and anarchy by credit and order. This was the one thing needful. The Articles of Confederation, in their original and their revised form, supplied an outline for the details of the new arrangement, and it only needed that they be selected and fitted together. But the supreme work was to make the Nation—to evolve One out of the Many. The legend on the great seal expresses the essential fact of the American Union,—"*E Pluribus Unum*;" it is the substantial record of the proceedings at Philadelphia in the summer of 1787, and celebrates forever the great triumph that lay in their result.

With the submission of the States to a supreme Union, the other work of the great Convention was but matter of arrangement. The compromises that followed,—such as that on the Slave Trade,—and the concessions which the small States were obliged to make to the great, the yielding which theorists of all classes as to the form of the Executive power found necessary, were natural and reasonable corollaries in the overmastering logic of the situation. Even that splendid service which John Marshall rendered in the long series of years when he interpreted and defined the Constitution, making it vital in action, and giving it legal effect and scope, was but the extension of the power which had been evolved when the national authority was conceded. He was true to the text, faithful to the inspiration of those who made the "more perfect Union." Higher than John Marshall in the first

honor and esteem of America there are but two men. Washington, perhaps, must be named first,—for he won the liberties which the Constitution organized, and Lincoln must be named, for he preserved these under trials as great as those of '76.

In some sense, looking back at the work of 1787, Mr. Gladstone's words are justified. Such true application as they really have is seen in the facts which have been just surveyed. The Federal system created was a great stroke. It gathered enough to the Nation, it held back enough to the States. And the conforming of all else to this, in such a manner that at the end of a century the fabric is strong and useful, worthy of the applause of the people who live under it, was a wonderful work. To men in other lands who hope for the advancement of mankind, it may well seem as it has appeared to the venerable and eminent leader of Great Britain.

THE DOCTORS AND THEIR CONGRESS.

IN the dedication to his recent volume of poems, Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson writes:

There are men and classes of men that stand above the common herd: The soldier, the sailor, and the shepherd not unfrequently; the artist rarely; rarer still, the clergyman; the physician almost as a rule. He is the flower (such as it is), of our civilization; and when that stage of man is done with, and only remembered to be marveled at in history, he will be thought to have shared as little as any in the defects of the period, and most fully exhibited the virtues of the race. Generosity he has, such as is possible to those who practise an art, never to those who drive a trade; discretion, tested by a hundred secrets; tact, tried in a thousand embarrassments; and what are more important, Heraclean cheerfulness and courage. So it is that he brings air and cheerfulness into the sick-room, and often enough, though not so often as he wishes, healing.

It has been Mr. Stevenson's sad fortune to have led the life of an invalid, and his happiness to have met only with physicians who realized in a high degree the ideal of their profession. And so his picture of the physician is an ideal one, true of the best men in the ranks of the medical profession, and probably of as large a proportion of them as of any profession in the world. But even the members of that profession would hesitate to endorse his statement that the physician "almost as a rule" is one who "stands above the common herd." And those of us who have had any opportunity of wide observation of medical work must have met with more than one physician who fell miserably below the average level of men in devotion to duty, in the discretion which should guard professional secrets, and in the knowledge of that science which he had undertaken to administer for the benefit of mankind.

But after all deductions, the profession is entitled to the benefit of Mr. Stevenson's beautiful words of praise; for poor indeed has been his experience of doctors who has not found among them friends whose names he cannot utter without kindly emotion, or who has not found reason to admire the self-sacrificing devotion with which the true physician battles with disease, at the cost of his own strength and comfort. And closer grows the bond when we have had our own given back to us as from the dead by the doctor's skill and painstaking, or even have witnessed how these were expended unavailingly to save a life that death had marked for its own. And the respect rises to a loftier height when we have seen a physician assuage the terrors of a dying-bed, and point the dying to the hope of a life beyond.

How much literature and life would lose if the story of the beloved physicians of Christendom were obliterated from it. John Rutty, Samuel Fothergill, Carl von Linne, John Locke, Ambroise Paré, Sir Thomas Browne, Sir James Y. Simpson, John Abernethy, William Cullen, Albert von Haller, Sir Henry Holland, John Brown, Marshall Hall, Samuel G. Howe, Forbes Winslow, John Radcliffe, Edward Jenner, Erasmus Darwin, John Dalton, and William Harvey are names which occur at once to an outsider as showing what a variety of mental type and practical capacity has been embraced under the common designation and profession of the doctor. Evidently the profession is one which has in it the

elements which attract generous minds. It is, as Mr. Stevenson says, an art, not a trade. It calls for the highest courage, and the calmest foresight, and the most unwearying patience, and it offers as the reward of all these a success which is measured by use and not by gain. It accepts no mercenary standard of success, but sets him the highest in its places of honor who has done the most to alleviate suffering and to prolong life. It judges every member of the profession not by his bank account, but by the record of his discoveries and his cures. It attacks incessantly and relentlessly that by whose existence its members obtain a livelihood, and would count it the highest success to have brought about a state of things in which the need for the doctor would have passed away. So it is a liberal profession, because it has other weights and measures for things than those of the market-place, and aims at higher ends than money-making.

The great international Medical Congress, which has been in session at Washington, has suggested to many persons a higher and worthier estimate of the medical profession than the current one. It is the tenth session of the Congress since the first was held at Paris, in 1867, but it is the first held on American soil. That it came across the Atlantic this year at a great sacrifice of the time and convenience of so many members of a busy profession, was very high compliment to us and our physicians. It showed that the scientific achievements of our American doctors had impressed their European brethren as quite sufficient to put us as a nation on an equal footing medically with any in Western Europe. And the compliment was a deserved one. Here and there in Europe there may be an eminent man like Dr. Esmarch, who thinks that American physicians need to go to school to the masters of medicine in the Old World. But they are exceptions, and they are not well informed as to American conditions.

It is quite true that medical education is in a sadly unorganized condition in America, and that we make by far too many doctors, having one already to every thirteen families, and being likely to have one to every half-dozen if we go on. It is true that the American States generally do not do half their duty in defending their people from the incursions of untaught quacks. It is true that the medical course given in all but some half-dozen of our schools is far too short and insufficient, and that there is an entire absence of governmental control of the avenues into the medical profession. It is true, even of our physicians who have received a proper technical training, that by far too few are liberally educated men. All these things are true, and they were brought into the light even in the discussions of the Congress. But they do not detract from the solidity and value of the work done by American physicians, or from the general high standard of medical practice in this country.

To Philadelphians the matter is of especial interest, as we have nothing but our medical and other scientific schools and institutions to compensate for our barrenness in a literary and artistic achievement. Once we enjoyed a preëminence in medical scholarship which permitted of no comparison with any other city of the Union. We have not lost that preëminence through any retrogression on our part. On the contrary, we have made marked progress with every decade. But other cities have come forward with great rapidity. In the East, New York is our chief rival; in the West, Cincinnati has risen to very high rank, and its rivals among the Western cities do not mean to be left behind. It is not, therefore, by any policy of drift or let-alone that Philadelphia is to maintain its place as the first medical centre of the country,—the place given her by Dr. John Morgan and his associates before the Revolution, and so long maintained for her by her Rushes, her Physicks, and other notable physicians not a few. We must strain every nerve to keep the means and the facilities for medical education the best in the country. The step taken by the University, in bringing the standard of education up to the requirements of the National Medical Association, must be taken by its great rival also. We must make understood everywhere that the physician who can say: "I studied in Philadelphia," has

had the most thorough and ample indoctrination into his science that is to be had. And the growing wealth of the city must come to the support of both with ampler endowments to secure libraries, hospital accommodations, museums, endowed chairs for the enlargement of courses of study, dormitories, and other means to attract and profit the students of medicine. Even Prof. Sumner admits that the higher education is something which cannot be left to the chances of general competition, and that the generosity of individuals must make up for the shortsightedness of the community and the country.

THE WORKING WOMEN OF GREAT CITIES.¹

THE condition of women wage-workers in the city of New York is the special subject of Mrs. Campbell's book, but the details which she presents might be found much the same in other great cities. It is a sad and unsatisfactory story, in part indicative of the extent to which our civilization itself is out of joint, and in other parts only proving once more the weakness and foolishness of human nature. Mrs. Campbell, abandoning the traditions of her sex, has worked here upon the scientific plan; she has devoted herself first to the observation and record of facts, making the lessons to be drawn from them follow. Her book therefore is not to be thrown aside as a merely sentimental performance; it must be regarded as a contribution to the Sociology of our time, and as entitled to a serious consideration. While we have thrust upon us, from all sides, crude and extreme social theorizings that we reject, we are bound not to decline to consider the facts out of which, in large part, these theories spring.

In New York there are about 200,000 working women. This seems a large per centage, but it is based upon a trustworthy report so late as 1885. Nor does the number include domestic servants; it is limited to "select handicrafts." Ninety-two trades were then given as standing open to women of that city, and some have since been added. Of these, the better rewarded are filled with women who have had some form of training in school or house, or have passed from one occupation to another till that for which they had most aptitude has been determined. The one, however, to which all the more helpless turn directly, as that which involves least doubt or difficulty, "is the one most overcrowded, most underpaid, and with its scale of payments lessening year by year. The girl too ignorant to reckon figures, too dull-witted to learn by observation, takes refuge in sewing in some of its many forms." The consequence of this pressure is natural enough; the prices paid tend continually downward. Many sewing women who, years ago, could live comfortably now find themselves pinched to the utmost to "make both ends meet." Yet the work generally can be had. If the applicant is respectably dressed, and able to furnish reference, she may get employment directly; if, however, by the pinch of hardship, she is reduced to her last dress, and it is shabby, she must get it through the middle-men, or "sweaters," who ask no questions, and require no reference, but pay themselves for risk by an inordinate profit.

Four enemies beset the sewing woman. First, her own incompetency; second, the "sweaters," who drive her to starvation prices; third, the competition of the contract work in prisons and reformatories; fourth, the underbidding of countrywomen, who will usually take work at any price that may be offered. This last competition, unavoidable as it seems, has an element of peculiar cruelty in it. Great quantities of goods are made up in the country in families where the women, having some leisure from their household work, choose to sew for "pin money." These have no rent, and no expense of living; whatever they get for the sewing seems "so much clear gain;" and they decline the work only when, as it seems to them it is no longer worth doing. But, in curious association and contrast with this feature of the case is the fact that the city women are so unwilling to take, much less to seek, employment in the country. Mrs. Campbell deals in two or more places with this, and essays some explanation. In many cases the sewing women are widows with children, who strive to "keep the family together,"—to prevent the necessity of scattering the children. Another reason is an attachment to city scenes, surroundings, and associations. Life in the country is too dull. And still others, having some reality, are the uncertainty of procuring a situation, and the want of acquaintance with country avocations.

In sewing the greatest feature is clothing, and in clothing the most important item is "white goods," and of these the making of shirts seems the most desirable and usually the best paid. In spite of our remembrance of Tom Hood's poem, it appears from Mrs. Campbell's investigations, that "the shirt-maker fares far better

than the majority of the workers on any other form of clothing." In an exceptionally good factory, on the West Side of the city, (the East Side has greatly harder conditions of life and employment), where there were good light, steam motive power for the sewing-machines, good sanitary arrangements, and an excellent forewoman, there was found the best price, \$2.40 per dozen. One girl out of the one hundred and fifty in this factory could make five dozen a week, and so earn so much as twelve dollars, when the season was "busy," but the average for the sewing women was about seven dollars a week, and for laundry women and finishers five dollars. But from this exceptional class of good employment the descent is great. Sewing on other sorts of "white goods," on "suits," on clothing for men and boys, runs down in price to figures that discourage the attempt at honest and virtuous existence. One woman Mrs. Campbell describes who earned \$2 a week, by sewing the buckles on men's suspenders, and made out to live on that sum.

Accompanying these wages are various forms of oppression, injustice, and outright fraud. One very "prosperous firm" paid its sewing women in checks, instead of money, which obliged them to lose time going to the bank, and perhaps waiting at the teller's window, for the cash which they should have had at first. The same firm insisted on "sending home" the bundles of cut materials by express, charging fifteen cents to the workers for each bundle, while a contract was made by the firm with the express company at twelve cents a bundle. Another "gouge" was to charge the women a nominally cost price per spool for the thread furnished them, while, as a matter of fact, it was got wholesale from the manufacturers for considerably less. These, however, are rather genteel methods. The swindling employers are of various sorts. Some pretend to find defects in the work, and "dock" the payments without a shadow of justice. Where there is open and unquestionable cheating, the Woman's Protective Union prosecutes, if the case is brought to its notice, and as the law provides imprisonment,—ten days,—for such, there is some check upon them. But the imprisonment does not apply to female employers, and among these those bent upon cheating are mistresses of every form of fraud. After describing the methods practiced by "a fashionable dressmaker, notorious for escaping payment seven times out of ten," and who has thus accumulated money enough to buy a large farm on Long Island, Mrs. Campbell says "her case is used at the Union as a standing illustration of the difficulty of circumventing a woman bent on cheating." In fact, women seem to be more ingenious than men in specific modes of imposition. Most of them have learned the business from the workers' side, and have become familiar by experience with every possibility of cheating. The majority prefer to act as "sweaters," and so take no risk, but, as the prices given them are at or even below the "life limit," the wages they pay must necessarily mean something nearer death than life.

It would be altogether unscientific, as well as unfair, in this inquiry, if the hardships of the employers were overlooked. They are driven by each other, in the terrible race of competition. Prices tend downward, and are forced down. "What can we do?" Mrs. Campbell quotes one employer as saying; "this competition is a sort of insanity. It glutts the market with cheap goods, and gives a sense of prosperity, but it is the death of all legitimate reasonable business. It won't surprise me if this whole trade of manufacturing underwear becomes a monopoly, and one man,—like Blank, for instance,—swallows it up." Under this remorseless pressure every manufacturer is obliged to bring all his faculties to bear upon the question of cheaper production. One man, explaining his case to Mrs. Campbell, closed by saying, no doubt quite truly, "You would have to go into business yourself to understand just how we are driven." The much vaunted "bargain counter," around which buyers crowd in every great store, is kept filled by the cheapening methods thus developed.

The social vistas opened by the studies in this single volume are so many, and so great in extent, that we cannot sum up in a few lines all their features. Let us suggest one or two. The pressure of women upon the handicraft employments in cities would be vastly relieved if more were willing to enter house service, in which the dearth of competent girls is so great. But is it so very surprising that many draw back? The tendency of house mistresses who pay well is more and more to emphasize the distinctions of class. The effort of Society, in New York, as in other great cities, is to build up a servile order to attend upon the prosperous order. The sewing girl, with her own lodging-room, is at least independent; the "maid," with her cap and apron, in a fashionable house, is fixed in her social grade as distinctly as if she had been born in a certain caste in India. Take an average American girl, who has been in the public schools, and what is there to attract her to the condition of the "menials," the rules of whose order are formulated in the London houses that are now the models for our new aristocracy?

¹ PRISONERS OF POVERTY. Women Wage-Workers: Their Trades and their Lives. By Helen Campbell. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1887.

Again one is led to speculate upon the amount of strain society can bear from the misery, degradation, and vice which exist as the product of the race for "cheapness." If we consider Mrs. Campbell's description of life in the swarming tenements on the East Side, "under the Bridge" and elsewhere, and remember that these are conditions which cannot be changed materially by any means now in view, we shall not be able to avoid a certain surprise that our order holds together as well, and keeps itself as decent, as it does. But can it advance,—must it not rather retrograde,—with these burdens on the back of its feeble strivings upward?

THE ORCHARDS OF ACADIA.

I WRITE of Apples. When we consider what a large proportion of the human family annually consume more than a barrel apiece of this honest fruit, it seems a rash statement to say that any region can rightly be called the world's apple orchard. But the unanswerable argument of figures very nearly bestows this title on certain sections of Nova Scotia. There is scarcely one district of the Acadian peninsula which does not produce excellent fruit, in quantities far exceeding the local requirements. Along the entire fifteen hundred miles of coast line which this province is said to possess, there is hardly a navigable inlet from which apples are not exported. But the most extensive and productive orchards are found in the valleys of the Annapolis and the Cornwallis. These low levels are in reality one valley, about seventy miles long and from two to ten miles wide. In time the whole region will become an immense orchard. It is only in recent years that the farmers of this country have begun to perceive how splendidly their lands are adapted to apple culture. And, although the whole section has been well settled for many years, as yet not much more than half of the land is taken up. The splendors of scenery which may be observed along the entire reach of these valleys is of the highest order, but in our present study we will confine ourselves to one aspect, which from a material view is by far the most important of anything that may be observed in this the fairest portion of a fair province. The Nova Scotia apple crop of this year is about half the average, while the orchards of nearly every other country from which we have advices are yielding lavishly. Such seems to be the regular case of every other year. The crop of 1886 was one of the finest on record. That of the previous year had been small, and after a twelve months' rest and a spring and summer especially favorable, the magnificent orchards were seen bending beneath a weight of fruit, which for value and number of bushels has seldom been equaled. As that happened to be a season when the apple harvest of the United States and other sections of Canada was very small, our orchardists got the most cheering prices for their crop. I have not the exact figures, but the number of barrels exported from this region could not have been less than 125,000, the average price per barrel being about \$3.00. This year the conditions are reversed. Everybody else appears to be doing well with his apples, while our orchards seem to be enjoying a sort of vacation. Yet we have more than enough for all home requirements; and many thousand bushels will be sent abroad. Our farmers have tried to make their orchards bear on the off year, and thus yield good crops when the fruit is generally scarce. But although many persuasives have been employed, the efforts have only met with partial success. The trees still insist on producing hardly anything, or such a load that they almost break down. While a few varieties bear crops every year, most kinds seem to require a partial or complete rest every other season. And they appear determined to choose this year of recuperation for themselves.

The apple country that we are considering extends along the northwestern border of Nova Scotia, from Digby Gut, at the entrance of Annapolis Basin, nearly to Cape Split, whose sharp point distinguishes Minas Basin from Minas Channel. It is bounded on one side by a range of hills called the North Mountain and on the other by a twin ridge named the South Mountain. The summit of the highest among these hills is less than seven hundred feet above the sea level. But in this country of generally low land they pass for mountains. The most of the distance the Annapolis river runs through the centre of the valley about midway between the two elevations. The strip of country between the river and the North Mountain probably exhibits the finest orchards, this rugged highland being sufficiently tall and abrupt to form a perfect protection from the fiercest northern gales, and thus, in a great measure, save the trees from the worst effects of a cold winter. As the land has a more or less marked southern inclination, its situation is the very best for receiving the vitalizing influence of sunlight in spring and early summer, during which time the orchards should gain their best impetus for a good season's work. In the last of May or the first of June, while the apple trees are all in full bloom, if it happens to be the right sea-

son, no finer exhibition of floral grandeur could be imagined than may be observed from many positions along the top of North Mountain. Before us, and seemingly at our very feet, a gentle declivity reaches down to the river's gleaming band. On the further side the land gradually rises to evergreen crested highlands that meet the sky on a line moderately below our own position. Down the nearer slope the long straight rows of apple trees extend away toward the river and from one distance each of them is seen as a huge bouquet, composed of the brightest flowers with only the faintest suspicion of an emerald setting; for the blossoms are usually ahead of the full leaves. Almost every possible shade of delicate and brilliant coloring by the divine artist is made to take a part in this elegant display, while the grass land that spreads beneath the trees, arrayed in the pure green of early summer, forms a sweetly harmonious background for the bright tinges of the apple flowers, in which the variations of scarlet, pink, yellow, and white chiefly predominate. When the wind is right every blast that sweeps through the orchards and up the hills, is laden with the most exquisite fragrance. Every feature of this charming exhibition is faultless past criticism, and almost incomparable.

But not all the glory of the orchards is seen in vernal times. The faithful trees have a special loveliness during the waning days of autumn, in which their owners find far more pleasure than in the most enchanting display of blossoms. Any one of a hundred reasons may prevent the fulfillment of the promise given by the flowers. But when the groves are burdened with fruit all ready for the harvest, the husbandman sees a sure prospect of reward for his toil. As bushel after bushel is carefully removed from the trees and placed in barrels ready for shipment, he feels that he has not labored in vain. The fully developed fruit is as variously colored as were the blossoms. Red, yellow, green, and different shades of russet are seen, in every considerable orchard, while two or three large varieties, as they hang from the twigs and gently sway in the evening breeze, reflect the level sunbeams like globes of burnished gold. The leaves of apple trees are among the last to lose their summer hue. But ere the late fruit is all picked most of them have faded and fluttered to the ground, and among the naked boughs the tempting spheres stand out with the most pleasing distinctness. Few agriculturists would trouble themselves much about these scenic effects. But the tourist, who searches for pleasure of every laudable description, will not fail to notice and appreciate them. If his heart have a spark of idealism he must comprehend the source of the inspiration of painter and poet who have bravely yet vainly attempted to describe this lovely valley.

ADDISON F. BROWNE.

Halifax.

WEEKLY NOTES.

A PAPER in the current issue of *Shakespeareana* has a somewhat striking review of the performance of Hamlet at the Comédie Française, in which M. Mounat Sully took the leading part and M. Got that of *Polonius*. The review is by Mr. C. S. Hartmann, the young gentleman who has recently been brought to notice in Boston in connection with the movement to establish a Walt Whitman Society. Mr. Hartmann, who has spent considerable time in Philadelphia during the last two years, is a young man quite out of the ordinary. He was born in Japan, his mother being a native of that country and his father a German. Placed with his brother at a military school in Europe, both ran away and came to this country. Mr. Hartmann has decided talent as an artist, and was able to find a living, after a time, by engraving on wood. Subsequently, however, he took to his pen, and wrote for the newspapers and other periodicals. Some of his papers have been published in *THE AMERICAN*, and they show marked characteristics of force and originality, though for the average reader the frequent use of German idioms might be somewhat fatiguing. Leaving Philadelphia in the Summer of 1886, Mr. Hartmann spent about a year abroad, tramping through portions of Belgium, and spending some time in and about Paris.

His admiration for Whitman is expressed in various ways, but also in the resemblance of his form of poetical expression. This is perhaps not an imitation, but it is a sympathetic adoption of like methods. Whether the unrhymed and irregular lines are poetry, or not, Mr. Hartmann does not say. "For my part" he declares in a recent letter, "I have never said that Walt Whitman is a poet. I do not know whether he is or not." But he argues in favor of the right to greater rhythmical liberty than the ordinary English forms of verse permit, and he has produced some examples that have attracted attention. From a number printed in the *Boston Advertiser* we take the following, an elegiac fragment on the death of his mother in Japan:

A woman's death created me: must therefore not my love hang over all the world? Poor mother, my life shall expiate thy premature demise!
Rest with my thanks, rest softly under the hills of Kiobe, under the hills of thy native land!

May nature's gifts exult to beautify thy grave, while winds and birds sing everlasting funeral rites to thee, my mother, dear!

The day will come when I shall kiss that sacred soil and to the floweriness which from thy ashes rose each kiss shall tell to the relic the supreme lesson of my life: Thy son is loved and loves again.

FROM THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

UP the great dunes the wind had swept
The light-house keeper's daughter crept.
The roar and whisper of the sea
Throbbled in her ears unceasingly;
The sunny dunes were bright as snow;
She heard her mother scold below,
And mingling with the querulous tones
There came the whistling buoy's moans;
While slowly through her listless hand
She sifted down the burning sand.

They said a house was buried deep
Beneath the dunes the sea-winds sweep;
To any thing more far away
Than this her thoughts would never stray.
The far ships, carved against the skies,
She saw with blank unthinking eyes;
They sailed away all day and night,
Each like the other in her sight,
Yet often, climbing up the stair
To light the lamp, she lingered there,
While eyes that she could never know
Saw out at sea the light-house glow.

KATHARINE PYLE.

REVIEWS.

ALTAIC HIEROGLYPHS AND HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS. By C. R. Conder, Capt. R. E. New York: Scribner and Welford. 1887.

IN THE AMERICAN of March 12, 1887, there was published a short note, based on a cablegram in the New York *Herald* which related that the Hittite inscriptions had been deciphered and the affinities of the language they contained, discovered. The welcome accorded this news was qualified by the statement that "judgment must be suspended until [the book] appears, or at least until further particulars are known." And now the book has appeared and judgment must still be suspended. What Captain Conder asserted may be true, but he has not demonstrated its truth.

Briefly to recount the work done in this field, we must begin with the traveler Burckhardt, who in 1812 discovered at Hamath a stone inscribed in an unknown hieroglyphic character. In 1870, Mr. A. J. Johnson, American Consul-General, and Rev. S. Jessup, of the American mission, rediscovered Burckhardt's stones at Hamath. In 1874, Rev. Dr. W. Wright announced his belief that these inscriptions were of Hittite origin. A goodly number of similar inscriptions have been discovered since, making in all twenty-eight. As early as 1877, Prof. Sayce proposed a comparison between this unknown system of writing and Cypriote, and in 1883, by the help of a bilingual cuneiform and Hittite inscription, he provisionally determined the value of some of these Hittite symbols. In 1885, Dr. Wright published a book, in which he concluded that there was a Hittite empire which was one of the great powers of the East and since then most English orientalists have been advocating the Hittite cause with much zeal, and abusing the conservatism of those scholars who declined to follow them. This was the most advanced position that scholars had reached, until Captain Conder took his bold leap.

There is a family of speech known as Altaic or Ural-Altaic, or sometimes Ugro-Altaic. It includes languages like Hungarian, Finnish, Turkish, Scythian, etc. The Akkadian language, the speech of the aboriginal population of northern Babylonia, has by some scholars been regarded as a member of this family. Captain Conder has taken up Prof. Sayce's suggestion, that the Cypriote and Hittite, (or Altaic, as he calls it) characters are to be compared, and has adopted for a considerable number of Altaic characters the syllabic values of the Cypriote syllabary. On the basis of this he has found some words which sounded to him like Akkadian, (though his Akkadian seems to be the result of a special revelation), and accordingly he has taken other Altaic symbols which bear a resemblance to the older cuneiform signs, and assumed that they have the values which these cuneiform signs had in Akkadian. Next he has assumed that the older forms of cunei-

form writing and the hieroglyphs of Egypt are both descended from this Altaic script, and he has accordingly allowed himself to compare Altaic signs and words with Egyptian. In this way, (and we have given a fair analysis of the steps he has taken), he has succeeded in making out the grammar and some vocabulary of the language found in these Altaic hieroglyphs and the mythology of the people who employed them. If these steps had been taken by a scholar acquainted with the diverse languages drawn upon, the result might have been suggestive, though it would still have been absurd. But Captain Conder is ludicrously at fault. He compares the Altaic words found in this curious fashion with Akkadian words which no one ever saw; assigns to other Akkadian words values which they do not possess, and reads into the proto-Chaldean pantheon gods who were never there. His conglomeration of cognate languages is curious in the extreme. His constant association of Akkadian and proto-Medic, and his disclaimer of a close connection with Sumerian (the sister dialect of Akkadian), show that his knowledge of the languages embodied in the non-Semitic cuneiform script is not merely defective, but altogether at fault. So that Hittite may be Altaic and Akkadian may be Altaic, and Hittite and Akkadian may still not be near enough to help us to the understanding of the former. The Hittite and Cypriote characters may be identical in origin, and yet no two signs have the same syllabic value. As far as we can see Captain Conder has not advanced the study a single step, while he has said much that would prove misleading if seriously adopted.

It is only just to say, that Captain Conder frequently, throughout the book, declares his lack of philological knowledge for the work he undertook,—a circumstance that should have deterred him from undertaking it at all. His comparison of Hittite with all the various languages of the ancient world he justifies by the theory that the Hittites were not a distinct race, and that their empire was not forgotten, for it never existed.

We trust that Captain Conder may continue his good work in the survey of Palestine, and no more waste his own time and the time of scholars and the reading public by such fanciful work as "Altaic Hieroglyphs and Hittite Inscriptions." C. A.

UNDERWOODS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Author's Edition. Pp. xv. and 138. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A new book by Mr. Stevenson is always an event; a new book of poems by the author of "A Child's Garden of Verses" is doubly so. Perhaps we may not have many more new books from this gentle Scotchman, for his health has been failing for years past, and some of these days he will probably leave us by what the Portuguese call "the death of the elect,"—consumption. The dedication of the volume brings the sorrowful fact to our recollection. It is dedicated to his doctors, eleven of them by name, and others more generally. It has been his happy experience to have fallen in with "beloved physicians" only, and from his experience of them he has generalized the most eulogistic description of the class that any layman probably ever wrote, and to which we have referred elsewhere.

That Mr. Stevenson is not a writer of verse to a larger extent is probably to be regretted. Like Charles Kingsley, he has a fine lyric gift, of which he has made much less use than would have been good for his own renown. Not that either he or Kingsley ever could have been a poet of the first order. But a genuine poet of a high place in the second order nature fitted them both to be, and both have spent on prose some hours which might have been better employed. Of course we mean no comparison of Kingsley's robust Norse energy with Stevenson's delicate and subtle genius. They differ almost by the width of the sky.

In reading the first or English part of the book, it is of Horace's Odes that we are most reminded. There is the same wonderful grace of touch and fine felicity of speech. There is the same delight in various metres, rather than a steady preference for one or a few. There is the same evidence that the muse of friendship moved the singer to most of his song. There is the same pensive contemplation of the world's busy life from a point withdrawn from its turmoil, and perhaps from its earnestness. Mr. Stevenson avoids the greater themes, as Horace also did, so far as his royal patron and his almost official position as the Roman laureate would let him. The two differ mainly in that deeper and more pervading subjectivity, from which the modern poet cannot escape, by virtue of his place among the centuries.

Perhaps the finest of these brief and exquisite lyrics are some of those in blank verse, a metre which Mr. Stevenson actually knows the art of. But we choose for quotation here one in which he expresses the feelings of a British resident in our country:

With half a heart I wander here
As from an age gone by
A brother—yet though young in years,
An elder brother I.

You speak another tongue than mine,
Though both were English born.
I toward the night of time decline,
You mount into the morn.
Youth shall grow great and strong and free,
But age must still decay:
To-morrow for the States—for me
England and yesterday.

It is not easy to account for the charm of such a slight thing as this; but I think we can see in it the adequate and melodious utterance of a natural and yet subtle mood. So a Briton of delicate perceptions must at times have felt; and there is not a word to be added for the artistic completeness admits of no more.

Mr. Stevenson's long residence in England must have accustomed him to hear his country spoken of as a part of England, or he never would have written the last line as it stands. But the latter half of his book reminds us that he is a Scotchman fra' Edinbro town. The sixteen poems it contains are in the Lothian dialect of the Scottish capital, which we find also in the Waverley Novels, and which Mr. Stevenson himself notes as different from the West Country Scotch of Burns, and the Aberdonian Scotch of George Macdonald. He gives the reader a sort of guide to the pronunciation, and then congratulates himself on having made the subject more confused than ever.

We think his Scotch verses, like those of all Scotchmen except perhaps Macdonald, are more racy than his English; and we suspect that the reason for the exception is that the Aberdonian was not Dr. Macdonald's sole vernacular, but possibly a speech he acquired in his youth after being suckled on good Gaelic. Mr. Stevenson moves not more freely in the Doric, but with a more familiar and cheerful air, as though he were more truly at home than with the Cockneys. And here we find his verses are less the prompting of friendship. Some of them deal with that great schism which has distracted the intellectual life of Scotland, between the Hebraic earnestness and severity of her Presbyterianism, and the light joyousness of her truest singers. No Scotchman ever has grown great in either prose or verse, who was not at odds with the body of his countrymen about the things the nation most value,—its precise creed, its strict and sad Sabbath, its exclusion of the beautiful from all association with its devoutness. Ramsay, Burns, Scott, Carlyle, Dr. John Brown, Mrs. Oliphant, and all the rest of them are not Scotch on these points. Nominal Presbyterians all—for even Scott did not become an Episcopalian, as is often supposed—they are out of harmony with the Kirk, and with what the average Scotchman most values in the Kirk. And Stevenson is like the rest, a rebel against Scotch Puritanism as represented by such theologians as Dr. Begg. He can dip into theology as well as any Scotchman of them. Witness "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," in which he has dramatized the seventh chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, or the wonderful dialogue with the angel of light disguised as Satan in "Markheim," or the Scottish mercenary's advice to the hero in "Prince Otto." He shows as Burns and Scott do the effect of his early training in the "Catechize;" but he is a revolter, as even Dr. John Brown was, in spite of his three descendants among the very leaders of the Secession Kirk. And several of these poems contain allusions to Scottish oddities of *borne* opinion, which English and American readers find it hard to follow, while others, *e. g.* "The Blast," "The Counterblast" and "My Conscience," show how hard it is for a genuine Scotchman to keep from discussing deep questions.

Of all the sixteen we best like that in which he gives a humorously depreciating account of his friend Dr. John Brown's success in literature—

You scarce deserved it, I'm afraid,
You that had never learned the trade,
But just some idle mornin' strayed
Into the schule,
An' picked the fiddle up and played,
Like Neil himsel'.
Your e'e was gleg, your fingers dink;
Ye didnae fash yoursel' to think,
But wove, as fast as puss can link,
Your denty wab:—
Ye stapped your pen into the ink,
An' there was Rab!
O sir, the gods are kind indeed
An' hault ye for an honored heid,
That for a wee bit clarkit screed
Sa weel reward ye,
An' lend—puir Rabbie bein' deid
His ghaist to guard ye.
For though, whaur'er yoursel' may be,
We've just to turn and glisk a wee,
An' Rab at heel we're shure to see
Wi' gladsome caper:
The bogle of a bogle, he—
A ghaist o' paper!

R. E. T.

TILFELDS I FERIERNE, eller Jaegerog Fiskerliv i Hoifjeldene. Med en Kast og 12 Illustrationer. [Holidays in the Highlands, or Fisherman and Huntsman Life in the High Uplands of Norway. With a Map and Twelve Illustrations.] Af J. A. Friis, Prof. ved Univ i Chra. [By Prof. J. A. Friis of the University of Christiania] Second edition, enlarged. Pp. 372. Christiania, Norway: Alb. Cammemeyer.

We have many books about sport in Norway, but this is one by itself. In the first place it is the work of a Norwegian Nimrod, who spends his University vacations in the mountainous interior of his country, and see things with the eyes of a patriotic native, and at the same time of a cultivated man. In the second place it is not the story of one summer's support, crammed and padded with trivial details to make a book. Each chapter describes the adventures of one vacation, and the years are spread, with long intervals between sometimes, from 1854 when Prof. Friis shot his first reindeer, to 1884. And over this long period the book records the doings of four friends, whose characters are well individualized, and who kept up their association as sportsman for these thirty years.

The book is exceedingly lively and readable. The author is an enthusiast in his own branch of enjoyment. He has a good sense of humor, and a happy faculty for selecting what is worth telling, which makes his work a decided contrast to sportsmen's books generally, with their irresponsible lists of slaughter done, and their heavy attempts at wit. He notices the changes which have come over the Norwegian Highlands, since Englishmen have crowded the hunting grounds, enlarged the popular ideas of compensation, and in many ways destroyed the charm as well as the economy of the sportsman's vacation. His vacation trips deal with a considerable part of the country, and one of the best chapters is that which describes his adventures as a fisherman in Finnmark, among the remnants of that ancient Turanian stock, which once occupied the whole peninsula, and probably all Europe. Prof. Friis gives a graphic sketch of their past and present condition, their rude advances in civilization, and their gentle and inoffensive manners. Indeed in every part of his book he gives evidence of his lively interest in the human beings who are helpful to him in his adventures, and shows his patriotic regret for the operation of the forces which are driving so many of his countrymen to the new world. But the sprinkling of dialectic Norwegian which records the speech of some of them is not to us the easiest reading in the book.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THERE is a notable increase of the literature of the *cuisine*.

The issue of new and really valuable books on the subject, within the last five years, has been greater than in the fifty years preceding. The latest under our notice is "Mrs. Shillaber's Cook-Book," (New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.) Mrs. Shillaber is the wife of the genial Boston editor and humorist, long known as "Mrs. Partington," and he contributes to this volume a brief introduction, in which he combines some pertinent remarks on the topic of food and cookery with his old-fashioned jokes of the Mrs. Malaprop sort. Mrs. Shillaber's plan of her work is direct and practical; the recipes are concisely and clearly stated, and we presume are good. Some observations which she prefixes to the volume relate to the methods of housekeeping, and will be approved by every judicious student in her school, especially three royal rules for the housekeeper: (1) "Be systematic. (2) Be punctual, and require others to be so. (3) Be serene."

Appleton's "Physical Geography," (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), a manual for use in schools, is a new treatment of the subject in an original and attractive manner. Ten experts, on as many branches of science, have joined in the preparation of the work, including Profs. Quackenbos, Newberry, and Britton, of Columbia College; Prof. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth; Mr. Gannett, Dr. Merriam, and Mr. W. H. Dall, of the Departments at Washington; Dr. Stevens, of Packer Collegiate Institute; and Mr. Kunz, gem expert, etc., with the firm of Tiffany & Co. The book is a wonderful aggregation, in compact form, of information upon a vast range of topics in physical science, and the work of illustration, by means of maps, pictures, and diagrams, has been performed in the most lavish manner. It is difficult to see how more could be done by these means to make the scholar intelligently comprehend his study. A special chapter is given, at the close, treating of the geological history and the physical features of the United States.

Everyone who has read Mrs. Leith Adams's "Aunt Hepsy's Foundling" knows that writer to have the story telling gift, and an especially swift and pointed touch in pathetic description. The lady's powers are well shown in her latest book, "Madelon Lemonie;" (J. B. Lippincott Co.),—an English domestic middle-class novel, with an element of sensationalism in it, but not enough to

give offense to readers who naturally expect in taking up a book of this author's to be rested rather than excited. The heroine, to escape the web of painful circumstances which enmeshes her, becomes a nurse in a hospital, and the realism of this episode will have, we are sure, especial charm for many readers.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE next volume in the "American Commonwealth" Series of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be one on Tennessee, by Hon. James Phelan, of Memphis, proprietor of the *Avalanche* of that city. Mr. Phelan is the member-elect of the present Congress, from his district, a particularly "live" and earnest man, and we have no doubt of his making a readable book.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish the new Thackeray Letters in a limited large paper edition of 500 copies, at \$10.00, as well as in octavo form at a cheaper price.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* had, up to August 25th, raised £516 for the family of the late Richard Jefferies, to the circumstances of whose painful death we lately made some allusion. "A London Banker" gave £100; R. W. Macbeth, the painter, contributed £10, and Grant Allen, Lord Coleridge, and Harper & Bros. each gave £5. It would be gratifying to note a large American subscription to this admirable fund.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are to bring out a new edition of that juvenile classic, "The Young Marooners."—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish early in the autumn a life of the Rev. William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet, by his daughter, Mrs. Baxter.—The contributions of Mr. C. G. Leland to Mr. Whitaker's "Slang Dictionary" will consist chiefly of Americanisms, gypsy and "pidgin" English, and Lussnekutisch, or Polish Hebrew.

The English trade is once more discussing the question of "underselling." A correspondent of the *London Bookseller* advocates the system of publishing books at a net price, the publisher charging a fixed percentage. "Such a plan," says the *American Bookseller*, "will we fancy never be adopted; the book trade, like every other trade, must remain free, and buyers and sellers at liberty to make any terms they may agree upon. Equally impracticable is his suggestion that no publisher should be a retailer. It is a bad rule that will not work both ways; and, as a matter of fact, most publishing houses began as retailers, and gradually worked their way into that line of publishing which their retail experience had shown them to be most eligible in their special case. Common sense dictates to every publisher the necessity of protecting the jobbers and the country dealers."

Judge A. W. Tourgée will publish two other new books this season, besides the much advertised "Button's Inn." One of these is also a story, with the curious title "Black Ice;" the other is a series of papers now being published in religious papers and to be collected under the title "Letters to a King." We see the statement, but cannot say how authoritative it is, that "Button's Inn" is a portrayal of "the life out of which Mormonism grew."

The Fall Trade Sale of Leavitt & Co., New York, it is now known, will be exceptionally heavy. The list aggregates many thousands of volumes, and upwards of \$400,000 at list prices. Lee & Shepard's invoice is about as large as they have ever sold in this way; larger than for many years past. Other large contributors are Alex. T. Lloyd & Co., Thomas R. Knox & Co., D. and J. Sadlier & Co., the Worthington Company, Cassell & Co., Scribner & Welford, Hurst & Co., Hubbard Brothers, Pollard & Moss, and the Arundel Book Store. The sale begins September 20.

William R. Jenkins, New York, announces that he has arranged for the publication in this country of various French works, valuable as text-books in schools. The first of these to appear will be an entirely new edition of Alfred de Vigny's "Cinq Mars." Mr. Jenkins has just published an important contribution to veterinary science, called "The Manual of Veterinary Hygiene," by Dr. T. Smith, of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and he has in press a handsome edition of Victor Hugo's "Hernani."

The J. B. Lippincott Company will publish soon Prof. Robert Ridgway's "Manual of North American Birds," a quarto volume of 644 pages text, with 124 full-page plates, and an excellent portrait of the eminent naturalist, Prof. Spencer F. Baird, who planned the book many years since, and retained his interest in it until the time of his death. The author has had large advantages for the preparation of a treatise of this character, arising from his own field experience, his relation with the Smithsonian Institution as curator of the department of birds, and the free access granted him to various private and public collections of birds, both in this country and in Europe. The work conforms to the geographical limits, classification, numeration, and nomenclature adopted by the American Ornithological Union.

Messrs. Chambers have in preparation a new and thoroughly revised edition of their famous "Encyclopedia," the publication of which will be begun in the ensuing spring. The last edition was published in monthly parts but the forthcoming issue will be in volumes.

"A slip of the pen," says *The Publishers' Weekly*, "caused us to give the name of an old friend incorrectly. When we referred to Mary E. Barr in our issue of August 13, we meant to write of course, Mrs. Amelia Edith Barr, whom every one recognizes as the author of a number of successful books. We are indebted to a correspondent of THE AMERICAN for calling attention to our error and for giving some additional facts." The *Weekly* here quotes THE AMERICAN's correspondent, and adds: "Mrs. Barr has two new Scotch stories in the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., entitled 'Paul' and 'Christina,' and 'A Border Shepherdess.'"

"Mary, the Queen of the House of David," lately published by Henry S. Allen, New York, is to be issued shortly in German at Berlin.—The J. B. Lippincott Co. has already disposed of half the edition of Low's illustrated "Keats' Sonnets." "The History of Faust" has been ordered largely in advance.—The Hungarian novelist, Moritz Jokai, is writing a new novel of social life in his country. It will appear in three volumes with the title "The Thought Reader."

D. C. Heath & Co. have ready a German Grammar by Prof. Edward S. Joynes, of S. C. College, based on the Public School German Grammar of Prof. Meissner, of Queen's College, Belfast. This book will aim to supply a German Grammar at once sufficiently elementary and progressive for the beginner, and sufficiently systematic and complete for the advanced scholar. The English edition met at once with great success. The American contains material improvements, with additional exercises and complete vocabularies. The important subject of derivation and composition receives special attention. The proof sheets of this book have been carefully revised by a large number of the best professors and teachers of German in the country.

The next volume in the "American Statesmen" Series is to be one on Patrick Henry, by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler.

An unusually important work is announced by Cassell & Co. It is "Martin Luther, the Man and His Work," by Peter Bayne, LL. D.

Miss Phelps has a new "gate" story, which bids fair to attract no less attention than "The Gates Ajar" and "Beyond the Gates." It is entitled "The Gates Between," and relates the possible experience of a hard and selfish nature in the life after death. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be the publishers.

The German novelist Leopold von Sacher-Masoch has commenced in the *Paris Gaulois*, the publication of his "Reminiscences." He begins with correcting the current opinion that he is of Jewish origin, and says that he is a Catholic, of Spanish descent.

"The Lost Wedding Ring" is the title of a book to be issued without the author's name, by G. P. Putnam's Sons.—Ginn & Co. announce that Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," edited by Margaret Andrews Allen, is now in their press. It will be included in the series of "Classics for Children."—A new volume of Parker's "People's Bible" is ready in London. This valuable work will consist of twenty-five volumes in all, of which six on the Old Testament, and six on the New, are now published.

The author of "Cape Cod Folks" writes that she did not go abroad immediately after writing that book, but stayed at home for five years and wrote two other books at the solicitation of the same publisher; that she never taught school on the Massachusetts coast, but spent a few months at Cedarville, the scene of her story; that the sums paid by her publisher on account of the suits brought were merely nominal, and the suits were good advertisements for the book; that the publisher was not driven into bankruptcy, but was greatly prospered by bringing out the book; that the publisher knew beforehand all about the real names of the people used in the book; and, finally, that her husband is not a miner, not from Mexico, and not named T. L. Greene. All of which she sets forth as a quietus to numerous statements which have been current in the press.

John C. Buckee & Co., a firm of which the senior member was a partner of the house of S. C. Griggs & Co. for a number of years, now publish more than a score of the books heretofore issued by S. C. Griggs & Co. Their list is especially strong in educational publications.

Mr. Shinn is making a success of the *Overland Monthly*, and various literary workers on the Pacific coast are reported to have made money lately owing to the real estate excitement. Harr Wagner, editor of *The Golden Era*, has made a fortune in Southern California; Joaquin Miller, now a resident of Oakland, is estimated to be worth from \$100,000 to \$200,000; and John Vance

Cheney has a ranch and vineyard worth a large amount. Mr. Cheney has succeeded F. B. Perkins as Librarian of the Free Library of San Francisco. Mr. Miller has been appointed by the Governor one of the delegates to the International Forestry Convention soon to meet in Springfield.

The Scribners have in hand "The Science of Thought," by Max Müller, which will represent the ripest fruit of Prof. Müller's devotion, through many years, to the study of languages and their relation to the mind.

A new reference book is to come shortly from the Chiswick press, London, with the title "The Printer's Hand Book." It has been compiled by Mr. Charles T. Jacobie.

The adherents of the new Universal Language system, known as "Volapük" have just held a Congress at Munich, presided over by Prof. Kirchhoff, of the University of Halle. It was decided to use the home spelling for proper names, to drop the ceremonial form you (employing thou in the singular), and to make some few simplifications in spelling and grammar. The most important action was the establishment of a *Volapük* academy to whom all future grammatical and lexicographical difficulties shall be submitted. Eighteen academicians were elected, representing Germany, Hungary, Austria, Holland, Russia, Sweden, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Asia Minor, England, and North America. The American representative is Mr. Charles E. Sprague, of New York.

A collection of portraits entitled "Pioneers of the Alps" will be published immediately by Sampson Low & Co., edited by Mr. C. D. Cunningham and Captain Abney. It will include portraits of a number of leading Alpine guides.

The "Life of Quinn," the *Athenæum* says, has during recent years been one of the scarcest of theatrical works. It is now being reprinted in a limited edition in London with an etched facsimile of the portrait of the famous comedian.

The publication by Scribner Co., of Frank R. Stockton's last volume, "The Bee-Man of Orn, and Other Fanciful Tales," and new and cheaper editions of his "Late Mrs. Null," and "Rudder Grange," bring the five volumes of his stories, ("The Christmas Wreck" and "The Lady, or the Tiger?" being the other two) into a uniform edition.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE September issue of *Shakespeariana* has, for what we may call its leading article, "Notes on the Merry Wives of Windsor," by Mr. Appleton Morgan. It is written in the best style of this clever controversialist. The Donnelly cipher is the great immediate topic with Shakespearians and there naturally are here various references, some of them very interesting, to that singular literary speculation. The number has, moreover, important criticisms on books and performance, notes of Society proceedings, etc.

Charles C. Soule, Boston, will publish shortly an "Index to Legal Periodical Literature," by Leonard A. Jones.

The statement that the proprietors of Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature" purpose destroying the plates of the work at the close of the present year is now contradicted.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church has chosen Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks, of Madison, N. J., to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry as editor of *The Methodist Review*.

ART NOTES.

THE proposition to place statues of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Logan in the city squares respectively bearing these honored names, is highly to be commended. To erect all these at once is rather a formidable undertaking; but, perhaps, putting it on the basis of a permanent Constitutional Memorial will enable its promoters to enlist interest enough to carry it through. There is already in existence a Washington monument fund, collected many years ago, which, if rightly managed, should by this time, with the accumulating interest, amount to a handsome sum. There have been sundry attempts made to raise money, also, for a memorial to Rittenhouse. His name has never been sufficiently honored in this community but it may be that some of these attempts left results that can still be made available.

Those who have the movement in charge must of course be left free to manage it as best they can, but suggestions are always in order, and the first that will occur to well-informed persons is that the advice of those who know something about sculpture should be asked and followed. The new Art Club, as a body, might be enlisted in the service, and might properly appoint a committee to aid and give counsel.

Another point may rightly be kept in mind without limiting

full liberty of choice and selection, namely, that there are artists in Philadelphia capable of executing commissions for these statues, and that if cast in bronze, there are also bronze founders here competent to do the work. Howard Roberts, Alexander Calder, John J. Boyle, G. Frank Stephens, and other Philadelphia sculptors, should be remembered on such an occasion. The fact that they reside here should, at all events, not cut them off from consideration.

Mr. Boyle's bronze group entitled "The Stone Age," arrived this week in good order. It is to be immediately placed on public exhibition and will doubtless attract much attention. The exhibition is to be under the auspices of the Fairmount Park Art Association, for whom the work was executed. It is the most important single work the Association has yet contributed to the adornment of the Park, and it is devoutly to be hoped the people of the city will show some degree of appreciative interest in what is being done on their behalf.

Edward Marchant, a Philadelphia artist, recently deceased, was a portrait painter not without honor half a century ago, though sadly neglected in his old age. He was first known as a successful copyist of Stuart, and reproduced several of the historic portraits of that master, acquiring the Stuart touch and delicacy of color so perfectly that his works are with difficulty distinguished from the originals except by the marks which he conscientiously put upon them. Later he painted likenesses of several distinguished people, accounted faithful and life-like. The best known of these portraits is that of George Mifflin Dallas, owned by the Law Association; an excellent example of what has been called the Stuart school. Portraits of Chief-Justice Thompson and Chancellor Kent, of New York, are also regarded as valuable contributions to the historic records of the first half of the century.

Among the noticeable memorials of the Constitutional Centennial is a life-size crayon portrait of Alexander Hamilton, on exhibition at Wanamaker's. It is a reproduction by Mr. A. K. P. Trask, and a remarkably good piece of work of its kind, strong, clear, and firm in delineation, and very finely finished without being overwrought. It is from the profile likeness attributed to Trumbull. It is a very attractive picture, representing Hamilton as a type of manly beauty in the prime of life, giving a vivid idea of the high and noble qualities and the commanding power that must have characterized "the corner-stone of the Constitution."

We have the announcement from London that a very choice art book, considered from the etcher's standpoint, will be brought out soon by Philip Gilbert Hamerton and Joseph Pennell, with the title "The Saone: A Summer Voyage." Of Mr. Hamerton nothing need be said, while Mr. Pennell's originality and spirit are equalled only by his fecundity. The amount of his work is almost marvelous.

The *Art Age* for September has two supplements, one architectural,—in which direction this publication is now giving a good deal of attention,—and the other a print of a spirited etching by Miss Blanche Dillaye, "Hillside Cedars." A further review of Miss Dillaye's etched work is to appear in a subsequent number of the *Art Age*.

Attention has been drawn to a painting in the possession of Mr. Christopher Lower, of Flourtown, Montgomery county, (Penn'a), which is now said to be by Trumbull. It is a view of a scene in the encampment at Valley Forge, 1777-8, on a canvas twenty-four by thirty inches in size.

The Saratoga monument is to be dedicated in the autumn of 1888. The President and Cabinet, diplomatic corps, French guests, Society of Cincinnati, Grand Army of the Republic, and Legion of Honor are to be invited. A committee consisting of Messrs. Starin, Warner Miller, J. A. Marvin, Edward Wemple, S. S. Cox, and George W. Curtis was appointed to further the request of \$25,000 from Congress.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE manœuvres of the British iron-clad navy during the Jubilee celebration have aroused considerable adverse criticism on the merits of heavy line-of-battle iron-clad ships in actual conflict. These manœuvres of course did not show all the points that would be developed in actual warfare, but in regard to facility of handling the tests were very nearly the same as actual fighting would impose, and here the results were certainly unfavorable. Of the forty odd ships participating in the review, about a dozen were disabled in one way or another, and some accidents happened that very narrowly missed being serious. The *Ajax* and the *Devastation* collided early in the day, and the *Ajax* was disabled by the shock, while the *Devastation* had a heavy piece of machinery shifted by the blow, and was keeled over so badly to one side that it was evident little more was required to capsize

her. The new steel cruiser *Curfew*, from which great things were expected, lost her motive power early in the day, and was towed ashore by powerful tugs. The *Colossus*, one of the heaviest armed ships in the world, consumed nearly an hour and half in getting into position and firing one broadside, and this disabled her. In general the ships were found to be so unwieldy that to execute naval manoeuvres with precision was impossible on account of the tremendous inertia of the 8,000 tons or more of iron which was to be handled. That they are formidable engines of war cannot be doubted, but their behavior when it was attempted to handle them with any facility makes it look as if such an enemy as a torpedo-boat would have ample time and no lack of opportunity in which to work its will on them.

Dr. John Vansant, of the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, reports that he has succeeded in obtaining photographs by the light of fireflies, and claims to be the pioneer of this curious if not highly useful development of the photographic art. He placed twelve fireflies in a three-ounce bottle, covering its mouth with fine white bobinet. The average duration of the flash of each insect was half a second, and the luminous area on the abdomen was about one-eighth of an inch square. The time of exposure was fifty flashes.

Mr. G. A. Rowell, of Oxford, England, has just published a pamphlet on atmospheric electricity and the causes of the changes in the inclination of the magnetic needle. The author attempts to demonstrate that the magnetic poles of Europe and America coincide with the centers of the greatest cold upon the two continents. He attributes the shifting of the magnetic poles to the same series of astronomical and geological phenomena that produce the changes in climate. This theory, he adds, leads us to the not very agreeable conclusion that our winters will be prolonged and will increase in severity, since the magnetic inclination keeps on diminishing.

The telephone service of the city of St. Louis, it is stated by an exchange, is carried on at a fixed charge of five cents per message instead of the ordinary fixed rental for the use of an instrument, and the registry of messages and collection of the money therefor are performed automatically by an ingenious device similar to the familiar weighing machine. A nickel inserted in a slit in the upper part of the telephone makes connection with the central exchange by closing a circuit, and at the same time rings a signal for the operator at the exchange. This connection can be maintained for any length of time, but when another signal to the exchange is desired for the purpose of getting some other connection, it is necessary to drop in a fresh nickel, and the first one falls into a locked drawer below to which the telephone company has the key. An automatic register keeps track of the number of five-cent pieces, and serves as a board of auditors for the contents of the drawer. The apparatus, of course, has mother-wit enough to detect attempts on its integrity with any coins under the right amount.

The *Pittsburg Times* has the following story of an early discovery of natural gas in that region, and its reception by an unappreciative public: In 1827 there lived in Washington county, Pa., a farmer by the name of McCook, an uncle of the famous General Anson G. McCook, the present Secretary of the United States Senate. McCook's farm was situated on the old national pike, eight or ten miles out of Brownsville. In attempting to dig a well a short distance back from the pike he struck a large flow of natural gas. This by accident became ignited, and the flame it gave forth scared the horses passing on the pike, and many runaways occurred. This went on for some time, until the authorities in that section passed an ordinance stigmatizing it as a nuisance, and compelling McCook to suppress it as such, which he did. Thus what the citizens of Pittsburg now consider the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century, over half a century ago the citizens of Washington county considered the greatest nuisance.

An Austrian scientific paper quoted by *La Lumiere Electrique* runs in a candidate for the honors popularly reputed to belong to Franklin, and tells the following story of the origin of the invention: The first lightning rod was constructed by a monk of Seuffenberg, in Bohemia, named Prohop Diwisch, who installed an apparatus the 15th of June, 1754, in the garden of the curate of Prenditz (Moravia). The apparatus was composed of a pole surmounted by an open rod supporting twelve curved up branches, and terminating in as many metallic boxes, filled with iron ore and closed by a boxwood cover, traversed by twenty-seven sharp iron points, which plunged at their base in the ore. All the system was united to the earth by a large chain. The enemies of Diwisch, jealous of his success at the court of Vienna, excited the peasants of the locality against him, and under the pretext that his lightning rod was the cause of the great drought, they made him take down the lightning rod which he had utilized for six years. What

is most curious is the form of this first lightning rod, which was of multiple points like the one which M. Melseu afterward invented.

The manufacture of carbons for arc lamps has become a large industry in the United States. During the course of a recent trial at Cleveland, Ohio, concerning the infringement of a patent, it transpired that there are 150,000 carbons daily used in this country, 100,000 of which are manufactured at Cleveland, where there are twenty furnaces. The carbons are made from the residua of petroleum distillation, as well as from the carbonaceous deposits found around natural gas wells. The materials are finely pulverized, mixed with a little pitch, and placed in moulds, which are packed in boxes and put into a furnace, where they are submitted to an intense heat. The capacity of an ordinary furnace is 45,000 crayons. By means of a movable covering, which forms the original part of the patent that gave rise to the controversy alluded to above, two furnaces are constructed side by side, and one of these is charged while the other is heated. With this system, two men can charge one furnace per day. The crayons are baked for five days, and the cooling takes twenty-four hours.

THE RUSSIAN SCHOOL OF WRITERS.¹

THEODORE PARKER used to exasperate his friends, thirty or forty years ago, by devoting his summer vacations, not to rest, but to the study of the Russian language. This he justified on the ground that we had no right to remain in utter ignorance of the vocabulary of a nation of 60,000,000 people. At that time there was, among English speaking people, a complete ignorance of Russian literature, except as this darkness was broken by a little volume translated by Sir John Bowring from the Russian poets. Nobody could possibly have foreseen a period when France, England, and America should all turn to this neglected region for a new inspiration; when the most fastidious literary men of the most fastidious literary center in the old Old World should recognize Tourgueniev not only as their peer, but as their chief; and the foremost novelist of the New World should place Tolstoi at the head of all writers of fiction, living or dead. Never, perhaps, was so great a fame won in so short a time through the medium of translation only. The number of those who actually read Russian, though greater than in Theodore Parker's day, is still almost absurdly small, and not rapidly increasing. During the short-lived enthusiasm for Fredrika Bremer's novels, forty years ago, a good many persons learned Swedish in order to read them in the original; but even those most eager to read the Russian writers rarely attack them in their own tongue, being content to receive them often through a double dilution, first in French and then in English. What is to be the end of the new enthusiasm; is it to pass wholly away, like the zeal for Miss Bremer's books, or are these writers to constitute a permanent force in literature? So long as Tourgueniev's was the only voice that reached us, there was an impression of something unique and individual; he seemed to triumph in spite of Russia, not as her representative; and his long self-banishment to Paris left it in doubt whether he might not be as much French as Russian. Then came the extraordinary phenomenon of Tolstoi, and even the most reluctant were convinced that there must be something in the blood and in the brain of the dimly seen and mysterious Northern race that could produce such men. Then came other figures, reaching such a varied range of social conditions—not only Tourgueniev, the charming man of the world, and Tolstoi the nobleman, the soldier, the recluse, but also Gogol, the monk, and Dostoiyevsky, the convict—combining all antecedents, all varieties of training in their extraordinary result of powerful and penetrating work.

Without going so far as to reaffirm Mr. Howells's exaltation of these writers above all others—I do not know them so well as he, nor is my opinion entitled to as much weight—I can certainly side with him much better, than with another careful and conscientious writer, Mr. Maurice Thompson who denounces them collectively as immoral. For one, I believe in purity of fiction, and do not sigh in the least after the unrestricted freedom of utterance for which some of our younger writers seem to long. There are two ways in which an author can be pernicious—by a bad moral, or by licentiousness of detail. Provided neither of these errors is committed the mere choice of illicit love as a theme does not make a book inadmissible, else must the *Scarlet Letter* be condemned. Of all stories of this description Tolstoi has written the most powerful, the most merciless ["Anna Karenina,"] there is not a moment when the reader does not foresee a tragedy at the end of the path on which the guilty lovers enter; nor is there any voluptuousness of description to beguile the senses. The very fact that these two persons have noble traits only strengthens the moral; their downfall and its retribution are such as would be encountered only by persons capable of higher things; and after they have once gone wrong, the deceived husband, far inferior to them by nature, becomes their superior by his action. Nor is the retribution an external accident, but is worked out by the very essentials of the sin. It is a book which in its wholeness is a tremendous warning against wrong-doing, not an incitement to it. And throughout the Russian novelists, so far as I have seen, although there is sometimes a greater freedom of allusion than is customary among ourselves, it is in the direction not merely of truth and nature, but of stern ethics, with habitual absence of the current French taste for indecent descriptions.

But what seems most surprising in current criticism is the disposition to claim the Russian writers as exponents of what is now called realism. Surely they are realists only in the sense in which George Eliot was one—with the most careful accuracy of description and the profoundest portraiture of character, but always preserving a perceptive, always subordinating the little to the great. There is no trace in them of that maxim laid down by Mr. Howells in his "Wedding Journey," perhaps in an unguarded moment, that "the sincere observer of man will not desire to look upon his heroic or occasional phases." All the power of "War and Peace" turns

¹T. W. Higginson in *Harper's Bazar*.

upon the heroic phases which are the backbone of its strength, while no one else has so well delineated the confusion, the incoherence, the delay, and tedium, which combine with the heroism to make up war. But if Tolstoi had given these "habitual moods of vacancy and tiresomeness" alone—to quote again from Howells,—he would not have achieved success. As it stands, he has written not merely the greatest of military novels, but we might almost say the only one. And with whatever modifications of praise or censure, it must be admitted that these strong Russian writers—they always speak, be it observed, of "European" as meaning something distinct from "Russian"—have come into literature like the giant that rose suddenly from the fisherman's urn; something vast, powerful, unexpected. Their men and women seem more alive, more vascular, more endowed with veins and with muscles, than any other current creations; and the very fact that they have behind them the vast, gloomy, hopeless, helpless Russia—this but enhances the power of their pictures.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- BUTTON'S INN. By Albion W. Tourgée. Pp. 418. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHORS. By Sarah K. Bolton. Pp. 398. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.
- MADELON LEMOINE. A Novel. By Mrs. Leith Adams. Pp. 504. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- ESTHER: A BOOK FOR GIRLS. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. Pp. 255. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- WIND-FLOWERS. By J. Louella Dowd Smith. Pp. 235. \$1.00. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co.
- UPLIFTS OF THE HEART AND WILL. A Series of Religious Meditations or Aspirations. By James H. West. Pp. 65. \$0.50. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co.
- LES MISÉRABLES. Par Victor Hugo. Troisième Partie. MARIUS. Pp. 382. New York: William R. Jenkins.
- A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHINATOLOGICAL STUDY OF PATHISES IN PENNSYLVANIA. By William Pepper, M. D., LL. D. Pp. 77. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- THE EARTH IN SPACE. A Manual of Astronomical Geography. By Edward P. Jackson, A. M. Pp. 73. \$0.35 (by mail.) Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- ISHMAEL; OR IN THE DEPTHS. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Pp. 718. \$1.50. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.
- WHAT TO DO. THOUGHTS EVOKED BY THE CENSUS OF MOSCOW. By Count Lyoff N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Haggood. Pp. 273. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

DRIFT.

THOSE who were expecting the present flurry over the convict system of Georgia to "seal the doom" of that system will be disappointed. Social and political cancers of that size, the growth of years and having their roots at the time of their planting deeply imbedded in what then appeared to be economical and moral necessity—these are not excised or even greatly ameliorated in a day, a week, a month, a year or a term of years. The replacement of the lease system in the management of Southern convict populations will be a work of time, elevation of the masses through a more general diffusion of intelligence and morality; and above all, the forces required for the cure, the diversification of Southern industries, will be most potent. In states where agriculture is almost the sole employment of the people, the convict is far removed from general observation.—*Chattanooga Times*.

A correspondent of the *Louisville Commercial*, writing to that paper from Covington, says: "People not living in the vicinity of Covington and Newport have no idea of the feeling here against Mr. Carlisle and his views. I give it as my honest and candid opinion that it is very doubtful whether or not the Speaker could be elected to Congress to-morrow on a full vote in the Sixth District. It is more than doubtful whether he will be renominated next year."

Mr. Gladstone's letter, declining the invitation to attend the Philadelphia celebration, was as follows:

LONDON, July 20, 1887.—Gentlemen: I have had the great honor to receive your invitation to attend the approaching celebration of the Centenary of the American Constitution. The attractions of this invitation are enhanced to me by the circumstance that I have always regarded that Constitution as the most remarkable work known to me in modern times to have been produced by the human intellect, at a single stroke, (so to speak), in its application to political affairs.

The invitation has also been accompanied with every accessory which even American hospitality could devise.

Had I real option in the case, I could not but accept it; but the limitations of my strength and time, and the incessant pressure of my engagements from day to day, make me too well aware that I have none.

So far as I am able to foresee, or free to decide, the whole of the small residue of activity which remains at my command, in connection with state affairs, is dedicated to the prosecution of a great work at home. I regard the Irish question as the most urgent in its demands, and as the most full of the promise of widely beneficial results for my country, in which I have ever been engaged. I have, therefore, no remaining fund of time, or capacity for public exertion, on which to draw. I ought, perhaps, to add that, viewing the jealousies prevalent at this time in England, I am doubtful whether those jealousies might not for the moment be stimulated, were I to accept the distinction you offer me, not less signal than undeserved.

The first of these reasons, however, is that which removes from me freedom of moral choice in this matter, and compels me to decline the most flattering proposal I ever have received.

I shall watch, gentlemen, with a profound interest, the proceedings at your celebration, when you will have to look back upon a century of national advancement without a parallel in history, and to look forward to its probable continuance upon a still larger scale, with an accumulation of high duties and responsibilities proportioned to an ever-growing power. That you and your children may be enabled by the Almighty worthily to meet them, is and will be, I am confident, the prayer of your kinsmen on this side of the water, who hope, nay, who believe, that the moral relations of the several portions of our race are wisely destined to acquire, with the lapse of time, an increasing harmony and closeness.

I beg to remain, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

To the Hons. John A. Kasson, Amos R. Little, Hampton L. Carson, and Thomas Cochran.

Hon. John C. New of Indiana is firmly of the opinion that General Benjamin Harrison of that State will be the Republican candidate for President. General Harrison would make a first class candidate.—*Boston Journal*.

North China Daily News: The astonishing concessions and privileges granted to the American combination of capitalists through Count Mitkiewicz will, no doubt, remain undisturbed. You must accept it as a fact. The Viceroy Li, great as his authority is, did not act without imperial sanction. It now appears that negotiations have been progressing for about two years.

What influences the new financial institution will have upon existing foreign banks, financial and industrial agencies is, as Sir Thomas Browne says, "not beyond conjecture." They may exist, but at disadvantages, and must adapt their tactics to circumstances in good time. No doubt, too, subjectively, the new combination will have a strong and immediate tendency to appreciate the value of silver. It is not likely that gold will be comprised in any Chinese scheme of coinage, even if the auriferous deposits of the Ameer, Kirin and the Rivers Ousuri and Sungari are worked systematically and confirm expectation.

From the Chinese point of view there is much to say theoretically in favor of the new financial institute. The finances of the Empire just now are absolutely chaotic; it has become imperative for the maintenance of the Empire that some initiatory scheme should be tried to bring the revenues under imperial control, and the new institute, if well managed for a common advantage and not for plunder and wholesale exploitation, could be made the means of establishing at least the semblance of orderly ways. To exist, the Empire must have a regular revenue for its army and navy, for camps, forts, provincial and seaboard arsenals, etc., and if the fiscal system could be put under regulation it is conceivable that the revenues now collected might suffice without further burdening the people. But the change to be made is vast, and will be opposed with fierce determination.

The New York law which requires hotel keepers to have a rope or other fire escape convenient to every room, is being enforced. The proprietors are putting in the rope in good earnest. One hotel, the Grand Union, required six miles of rope, others have taken it by the mile. The papers are inclined to make fun of the thing and say only an acrobat can use the rope, but anyone caught in a hotel room in a fire would rather have the rope than nothing but the sympathy of the crowd on the sidewalk; which is all that has been furnished hitherto.

The endorsement [at Harrisburg] of James G. Blaine for President was a triumph of sentimentality over practical politics. But it can do neither good nor harm. Next year the Republicans will nominate a candidate for President for the express purpose of electing him. It may be Blaine or Sherman or somebody else. Resolutions in 1887 will not control nominations in 1888.—*Chicago Journal*.

The St. John, (New Brunswick) *Globe* seems to have sensible views on the fishery question. It says:

"In the end common sense must prevail. We cannot allow the Americans to poach within our three-mile limit; neither will we be able to stand to the absurd position of refusing to sell them all the supplies they want to prosecute the deep sea fisheries. That the right to fish within the three-mile limit is of some value is proven by the fact that Americans are captured within it poaching. They should admit this, and buy the right from us on some reasonable terms. We could afford to deal reasonably with them, for with our costly marine and floating custom houses the present condition is by no means gratifying or satisfying."

The figures show that the right to fish in Canadian waters is of little value and the number of seizures of vessels while fishing therein has been so small as to prove that those fisheries are of little account. We do not want Canada to allow our fishermen to fish in Canadian waters, but we do claim that they should have the right to purchase supplies in Canadian ports.

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Cough or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

CLOTHING.

THIS offer is continued for a very few days early in September, just to keep our tailors busy until the Fall Trade sets fully in, viz.:

REDUCTION OF 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

On advance orders for Fall and Winter Clothing. By ordering now you secure the best workmanship, greatest care, and save Six to Ten Dollars on Each Suit.

Do you not require a Full Dress Suit—a Winter Overcoat—or a Best Fall Suit? If so, Now is the Time to Provide it.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows:

"If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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